BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. ALDRICH.

Importer & Dealer in General Merchandise. Honolulu, Oabu, S. I.

julished Produce bought and sold. Agent for the sale of the products of the Libue Piantation. 35-tf

BISHOP & CO.,

BANKERS office in the East corner of 'Makee's Block,' on

Kanhumanu street, Honolulu, Will receive deposits. Discount first class business paper,
Attend to collecting, &c. &c. &c. 15-tf

WILLIAM BEADLE. FARRIER & GENERAL BLACKSMITH.

Marine Street, opposite the Flour Mill. W. B. trusts that his long experience and his skill in horse shoeing, for which he can refer to a large number of gentle men resident in Honolulu, will ensure him a share of publi-

C. BREWER 24, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Honolulu, Onhu, S. I.

Money advanced on favorable terms for Bills of Exchange or the United States, England, or France.

TAM'L. N. CASTLE. AMOSS, COOKE. CASTLE & COOKE, Importers & Wholesale and Retail Dealers

in General Merchandise. Agents for Dr. Jayne's Medicines. JAS. A. BURDICK,

COOPER AND GAUGER, Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recommenced his Coopering Business at the stand corner of Fort and Hoter streets, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. All orders promptly at-

G. CLARK, Dealer in DRY and FANCY GOODS HOTEL STREET.

N.B.—Constantly on hand, a large and select assortment of Fancy Goods and Trimmings. 27-tf

J. F. COLBURN, AUCTIONEER. Honolulu, Oahu,

Hawaiian Flour Company A. P. EVERETT, TREASURER AND AGENT.

W. FISCHER, Cabinet Maker and French Polisher, Hotel street, opposite the Government House.

D. N. FLITNER,

CONTINUES his old business of the new store on

Kashumanu street.

Chronometers Rated by observations of the sun and stars with a transit in-trument accurately adjusted stars with a transit instrument accurately adjusted to the meridian of Honolulu. Particular attention given to fine watch repairing. Sextant and Quadrant glasses silvered and adjusted. Charts and Nautical instruments constantly on hand and for

DR. FORD'S Office and Drug Store, Queen Street, near the Market.

Ship's Medicine Chests refitted and Prescriptions carefully

prepared under the supervision of LANGHERNE Hot, cold, vapor, shower and medicated Barns, at all hours.

GILMAN & CO., Ship Chandlers and General Agents, Labaina, Maui, S. I. Ships supplied with RECRUITS, STORAGE and MONEY

JOSEPH P. GRISWOLD, Attorney at Law.

Office Kaabumanu Street, HONOLULU, OAHU. CHAS. F. GUILLOU, M. D. LATE SURGEON UNITED STATES NAVY

Consular Physician to Sick American Senmen, OFFICE corner of Kaahumanu and Merchant streets. Residence at Dr. Wood's mansion, Hotel street.

IT Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at other hours aguire at his residence.

JAMES HEDLEY, PILOT, Rono Kittie, Ascension Isl.

is favorably known for many years as the Pilot of the Lee Har bor in the Island of Ascension, begs to inform his friends that he is on his way back to that Island, and will be prepared to attend to all who may visit that place and re-

H. HACKFELD & CO., Gineral Commission Agents & Ship Chandlers Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

E. HOFFMANN, Physician and Surgeon,

Toffice in the New Drug Store, corner of Kaahumanu and Grenats., Makee & Anthon's Block.

S. HOFFMEYER, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Dealer in Ship Chandlery and General Mer-LAHAINA, MAUI, H I.

E. FOX HOLT, Von HOLT & HEUCK,

General Commission Merchants, Honoiala, Onhu. S. I

GEORGE G. HOWE, Lumber Merchant, Lumber Yard Corner of Queen and Nuuann Sta in the Punchard Premises. 34 if

S. JOHNSON, HOUSE CARPENTER, &C.,

King Street, nearly opposite the Bethel, work in the above line, and hopes to me is a share of

Honolulu Medical Hall. DR. McKIBBIN, SURGEON, &c.,

Queen Street, where he will be regularly supplied with Med Family Medicines and Prescriptions carefully prepared. attendance at the office from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. on week days, and from 8 till 11 A. M. on Sundays. At other times at his residence, Union Street.

EDWARD MOLLA KRULL & MOLL, importers and Commission Merchants, Kaahumanu st., Makee & Anthon's Block. tf

JAMES LOCKWOOD, IIN AND COPPER SMITH, LAHAINA, MAUI.

". All work in his line will be executed with promptness and

BUSINESS CARDS.

NEW COOPERAGE! LEWIS & NORTON. COOPERS. KING STREET, HONOLULU.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD INFORM THEIR Friends, Shipmasters and the public generally, that they will be happy, at all times, to greet them at their New Shop on King street, corner of Bethel street, near the Sailor's Home. Also, at their old stand, on Fort street, two doors below the Drug Store of Dr. Judd. All orders with which they may be fa-vored, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Particular Attention paid to Gauging. JAMES L. LEWIS, GEORGE W. NORTON. Terms moderate.

GUSS. C. MELCHERS. OUST, REINERS.

MELCHERS & CO., Commission Merchants and Ship Chandlers

Honolulu, Oahn, S. I. StoneStore, corner of Kaahumanu and Merchantsts. Money advanced on tavorable terms or Whaler's Bills on the United States and Europe 35-11

MOSSMAN & SON, Bakers, Grocers and Dealers in Dry Goods Nauann St. Honolulu, Onhu, S. L. 35-tf.

T. MOSSMAN, JR.

B. PITMAN, Dealer in Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise.

Byron's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied with general Recruits, Wood, &c., at the shoriest notice, and most reasonable terms in exchange for bills or goods anapted to the market. Wanted Whaler's bills on the United States or Europe, for which money will be advanced on favorable terms.

N. B.—Storage for 3 or 4000 barrels taken at customary

C. A. & H F. POOR, Importers & Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Onhu, Sandwich Islands. Island Produce of all kinds bought, sold, and taken in ex-

RITSON & HART, (Successors to HENRY ROBINSON,) WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT DEALERS, Foot of Knahamana St.

ROBERT C. JANION. Merchant and Commisson Agent, Honolulu, Oahn, H. I.

GODFREY RHODES. WHOLESALE DEALER IN WINES and SPIRITS. ALE and PORTER Near the Post-Office, Honolulu.

C. P. SAMSING & CO., DEALERS IN CHINA GOODS Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

On hand and for sale-SUGAR, MOLASSES, TEA and B. F. SNOW,

General Commission Merchant, Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. Regular Line of Boston and Honolulu Packets.

Sale of Coffee from the Titcomb Plantation, Sale of Crocker Brothers & Co.'s Yellow Metal. New England Roofing Company. J. C. SPALDING,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & IMPORTER, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I. WANTED-Bills of Exchange on the U. States and Europe.

Consignments from abroad promptly attended to Island Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for

THOMAS SPENCER, Ship Chandler and Commission Merchant

HONOLULU, OAHU, S. L. Ships supplied with Refreshments, Provisions, &c., at the shortest natice, on reasonable terms. Whalers' Bills

THOMPSON & NEVILLE, BLACKSMITHS,

Opposite the Custom House, Having purchased the premises heretofore occupied by Mr. M. M. Matthews, are now prepared to execute Ship, Carriage and Cart work on the shortest notice and on the most rea-sonable terms, and they hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage hitherto bestowed

UTAL & AHEE, Wholesale Merchants,

on their predecessor.

Agents for the Aiko and Iwo Sugar Plantations, Hilo, Hawaii. KING STREET, HONOLULU.

CHARLES W. VINCENT, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. THE UNDERSIGNED would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Carpenter Shop to the premises on Port street, opposite the store of C. Brewer 2nd, and would solicit that patronage hereiofore so liberally bestowed. All orders in the various branches of Building, Plans, Specifications and contracts attended to with promptness and dispatch.

30 tf CHARLES W VINCENT.

WM. WEBSTER, Land Agent to His Majesty. Omce In the King's Garden, Beritania Street

GEORGE WILLIAMS, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER, Honolulu, H. I.

J. WORTH, Pealer in General Meichandise,

Hilo, Hawaii. Ships supplied with Recruits at the shortest notice, on reason able terms. Bills of Exchange wanted. 35-tf

AGENT FOR LLOYD'S. THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to Merchants, Shipowners, and Shipmasters, that he has received the appointment of AGENT at these islands for LLOYD'S, LOYDON,
47-tf ROBERT C. JANION.

AGENT FOR THE Liverpool Underwriters' Association. THE UNDERSIGNED begs to notify to Merchants, Ship-owners and Shipmasters, that he has received the appoint-ment of AGENT at these islands for the Liverpool Under-

writer's Association. ROBERT C. JANION. HONOLULU AGENCY Hamburg, Bremen, Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above risks against fire in and about Honolulu. Full partic lars may be obtained at the office of the unders The Northern Assurance Company, (Estab-

lished 1836.) FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STERLING. The undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the Sandwich slands. 7tf ROBERT CHESHIRE JANION, at Honolulu.

KRULL & MOLL, Agents of the Hamburg and Lubeck Underwriters, Honolulu, Oahu, S.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

Postmaster Honolulu.

foreign Business Cards.

GRENNAN & CRANNEY, CAMAÑO ISLAND.

Puget Sound, Washington Territory. MANUFACTURERS and Shippers of Masts, Yards and Spars, of all sizes, Piles. Square Timber, and Sawn Lumber, of all dimensions. Are prepared to furnish cargoes at short notice, deliverable at their Steam Saw Mill, or at San Francisco. For terms, apply as above, or in San Francisco, to SAMUEL PRICE & CO, in San Francisco, to

McRUER & MERRILL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

> AUCTIONEERS. AGENTS OF THE

Regular Dispatch Line of Honelulu Packets. Particular attention paid to forwarding and transhipment of merchandise, sale of whalemen's bills, and other exchange, insurance of merchandise and specie under open policies, supplying whaleships, chartering ships, etc. 47 and 49 California-street,

SAN FRANCISCO Cal. CHARLES BREWER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Boston, U. S.

Refer to R. W. Wood and C. BREWER 2D. B. F. DENNISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Whatcom. Bellingham Bay, W. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of Washington Territory, and at Victoria, V. I. Collections made and other professional business attended to at all the principal Towns on Puget Sound.
REFFRENCE—A, P. Everett, Commission Merchant, Honolulu.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY,

PHELPS & DALTON, Boston. L. P. Fisher, Agent, : : San Francisco. Orders solicited for Type, Leads, Rules, &c. 96-tf

HOTELS &C. \

Joe Roderick is on Hand!

THIS SEASON AT HIS WELL KNOWN RESTAURANT
with his house newly fitted and furnished, where he will continue
to serve his patrons with the choicest the market affords. Captains and officers of the ships will find this place most convenient and all they can desire in the way of civil waiters, excellent supplies and first rate cooks.

N. B. Particular attention is invited to his new private rooms, N. B. Particular attention is inviced to make the meals, weekly or where parties will be served at all hours with meals, weekly or 19-tf

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. HENRY MACFARLANE begs to acquaint his friends and gentlemen arriving in Honolula, that his hotel will be found to possessevery requisite accommodation. Wines Spirits, Ale and Porter of superior quality. Sqperior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, cold and shower Baths. Corner of Beretania and Nauanu streets.

Honolulu, Sept. 21, (853 .- 1v-19

HOTEL De FRANCE.-French Hotel. VICTOR CHANCEREL, Proprietor, begs to inform his friends and the public general-ly, that he has made extensive improvements in his hotel premises, that he now hasaccommoda-tions for parties of every description. Also, atached, a Billiard Saloon, fitted up in superior style. Sleeping Rooms on the premises for families or single gentlemen The Far is supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, and the proprietor, grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore entend-

ed to him, begs to assure the public that no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction to them and strangers visiting Hon-P.S Entrance by Fort, Hotel and Union sts. The White Horse Hotel. WM. PEARSON begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made great improvements on his emises, and that he has now every accommodation for Board ing and Lodgings. Rooms to be had, fornished or unfurnished His Bar will be well supplied with the choicest Wines,

Spirits and Malt Liquors.

The Proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of public patronage.

23 tf NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets. THE UNDERSIGNED, Proprietor of the above establishment, would inform his friends and the public, that with his extensive stock of the best brands of Wines and Liquers, new Billiard saloon, Bowling Alleys, and gentlemanly attend ants, nothing is left wanting for their comfort and amuse ment. 22-1y JOSEPH BOOTH.

HOUSES, LANDS, &C...

TO LET! THE HOUSE AND PREMISES AT PRESENT occupied by Captain T. Mossman, opposite the Flour Mill. Possession given the 1st of May. Inquire of 37-tf R. GILLLIAND.

TO LET! THE HOUSE AND PREMISES OCCUPIED BY THE HOUSE AND PRE the undersigned. Inquire of 37-tf R. GILLILAND.

To Let for a Term of Years! THE LOT ADJOINING T. MOSSMAN'S, ON MARINE

To Let. THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Dwelling

R. GILLILAND.

JOHN H. BROWN.

situated in the Valley of Nuusau, about two miles from town, lately occupied by the Hon. David L Gregg The above property is beautifully situated on rising ground, surrounded by fruit and shade trees, and in every way furnished with conveniences for a family.

Also In rear of the above, a very pleasant COTTAGE, with Taro Land in a high state of cultivation, and several

acres of pasturage-out-buildings and every convenience.

For particulars, apply to

For Sale or to Let. THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE CORNER FORT AND 1 Chaplin streets. Possession given about the last of October

next. Inquire of . Honolulu, Sept. 16, 1858. Coffee Plantation for Sale! THE CELEBRATED TITCOMB COFFEE Plantation, at Hanalei, Kauai, is offered for sale.
The land of the plantation comprises upwards of 1050 Acres, and has upon it 50,000 Coffee Trees.
The land is well adopted to the cultivation of Sugar Cane. The estate is unencumbered, and will be sold by Fee Simple Title. For full particulars and terms of sale, enquire of 7-tf B. F. SNOW.

TO LET-SLEEPING ROOMS. ENQUIRE OF MR. Iti For Sale, or to Let for the Season, with the

Furniture!

THE TWO-STORY HOUSE SITUATED ON KING ST., THE TWO-STORT HOUSE, below the Maine Hotel. It contains 13 rooms, well furbelow the Maine Hotel. It contains 13 rooms, well furbelow, with Cook-House, Pantry, Store-Room, &c. For SAILORS' HOME. Furnished Rooms to Let.

TO LET. THE DESIRABLE PREMISES On King Street, lately occupied by Williams & Jones. For particulars apply at the office of C. C. HARRIS, Or on the premises to GEO. WILLIAMS. CHAMBERS, TWO IN SUITE.

Rent for every two rooms, \$10 per month, payable in AT Apply to GEORGE WENTZEL. ROOMS TO LET-FROM \$1 PER WEEK. APPLY S. JOHNSON, House Carpenter.

TTO BE LET-EDEN CHAMBERS ON NUUANU ST.

HOUSES, LANDS, &C.

To Let,

FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS OR MORE, ON reasonable terms, that portion or LOT OF LAND, -iteased on Walkiki Plain (adjoining the lots on Thomas' Square), and belonging, in fee simple, to Mr. Joseph For terms and other particulars, apply by letter addressed to MR. JOSEPH HENRY RAY, or his Attorney, care of the

For Sale or Lease. THE AMERICAN HOUSE, ON THE CORNER OF KING and Maunakea Streets, held in fee Enquire of MELCHERS & CO., or JOHN MONTGOMERY.

FOR SALE OR RENT! THE CORAL STORE ON THE CORNER OF MERchant and Kaahumanu streets, occupied by Dr. McKibbin. Possession given on the first of August next. The premises are 30 by 60 feet, and will be enclosed if desired, and the house put

Honolulu, July 26th, 1858. 13tf ASHER B. BATES. For Sale or Lease.

Mannakea street, lacing Hotel street, in Honolulu, lately occupied by E. Hoffmann 2d. Enquire of MELCHERS & CO., or JOHN MONTGOMERY,

Merchant Street

THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS RETAIL STORE ON

The Polynesian. [From the P. C. Advertiser.]

LATER DETAILS From the Volcano on Hawaii.

MR. EDITOR :- At a time when all information relating to the eruption is eagerly received, a brief sketch of what the company to which I belonged, saw and did, may be interesting to your readers, particularly as we reached the source by a route different from that taken by any other party, excepting perhaps Mr. Vaudry. Our party sailed from Honolulu on the Kinoole, on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, and landed at Kealakekua, Thursday noon. During the preceding night we had a distant view of the eruption, like a star, twothird up the mountain with streaks of light branching out below. Friday was spent in preparations for the jaunt, and on Saturday morning we set out for the crater, from Kuapehu, in

a direction nearly east. The first twelve miles of our route lay through a dense forest, which changed its appearance as we ascended, being characterized in the lower part by its tall ferns, then by the abundance of wild raspberry bushes, and opening finally into

koa pastures. As we began to emerge from the woods we had a fine view of the jet, playing at a distance of perhaps twenty-five miles, to the height, as we afterwards estimated, of 300 feet. It was of a deep red color, in form and movement exactly like a fountain, and was accompanied by immense columns of steam. It was soon concealed from our view, however, by the flanks of Mauna Loa. About twelve miles from the coast road we reached a watering place called Waiio, which we found nearly dry.

Here we were obliged to send back our horses and pack oxen, and proceed on foot. Our guide then led us in a direction about E. S. E. across a rugged tract of clinkers to a cave, eight miles from Waiio, where we encamped for the night. This cave had formed part of the channel of a subterranean stream, which left a series of deep caverns, fissures and pits to mark its course.

The pit into which Alexander Smith fell was not

two rods from our camp, being completely conceal-

ed by underbrush, and from 25 to 30 feet deep. It

was quite dark at the time, and few if any of us suspected the existence of such a black chasm only a few steps from our fire. Fortunately his fall was heard; a lantern was immediately brought, a boy lowered into the cavern with a rope, and the poor fellow was soon drawn up, insensible, but undisfigured and still breathing. He was soon revived by the use of brandy, and seemed perfectly rational, though unable to move. He was carried down the next day in a litter constructed of a bullock's hide, to Dr. Herrick's, where he received every possible attention. His case, however, was a hopeless one, for his spine had been injured just below the neck; and after lingering a week he expired on the morning of the 12th. His gentlemanly manners and generous disposition had already endear-

befell him threw a gloom over the remainder of our journey. During the afternoon, the party, being in want of water, pushed on six or eight miles S. S. E. to a well known watering place called Puapuawai, where they encamped. At this point the cold was so intense at night, that a crust of ice half an inch thick was formed in our calabashes, and the berries around our camp were frozen hard. As far as we could judge by the horizon, we were about a thousand feet lower than the summit of Hualalai, and accordingly, 8000 feet above the sea. On account of the failure of this spring as well as for other reasons, it was thought expedient to divide the party. Half of them, headed by Pres. Beckwith, returned to Kaawaloa, and went out to

ed him to our party, and the sad accident which

the lava flow by Gov. Adams' road. The advance party started again directly for the crater on Wednesday morning, consisting of twelve white men and thirty kanakas, with a week's provisions. During this day's march the rarity of the atmosphere affected us all more or less, but especially our natives, who seemed unable to carry their usual loads. We were slowly ascending nearly all day. The vegetation gradually became more and more scanty, till it almost

entirely disappeared. About noon we crossed a recent flow, perhaps that of 1847, and at 4, P. M., (Feb. 9,) after a march of about twenty miles N. E., we suddenly found the two active craters, and the lava stream in its whole extent, immediately below us. We encamped a mile and a half S. W. of the larger cone, on an eminence commanding a fine view of the whole eruption. Large banks of snow and ice were found within a quarter of a mile from our camp, so that all anxiety on the score of water was soon dissipated. The sight which we enjoyed that night will not

be soon forgotten by any of the party. The jet

had ceased to play, but the two craters were blowing off enormous columns of steam, and showers of red-hot scoria, with a noise like that of heavy surf, or occasionally like discharges of artillery. Half a mile below the lower crater appeared a cataract of fire, continued for several miles in a winding river of light, which then divided into a net work of branches, enclosing numerous islands. The branch towards Kawaihae still gave a dull red light in a few spots, but the force of the stream seemed to be directed west, towards Kona. Two new streams seemed to be running a race. as it were, in that direction, and we could see the

forest blazing before them. The next day (10th)

was rainy, and the fog so dense that we could not

travel. We moved down a couple of miles, and

encamped on the fresh lava stream, half a mile

south of the principal cone. By the heat of the steam cracks we boiled our coffee, roasted meat

and potatoes, and melted the snow, which our

natives had brought down in sacks, till we filled

all our water containers. During the day par-

ties explored the craters. The two principal cones are about quarter of a mile apart, the upper one bearing S. E. from the other. They are about 150 feet high, and are composed entirely of pumice and small fragments of lava which were thrown out in a liquid state. The upper cone was a closed crater, enclosing two red-hot vent holes or furnaces, several feet in diameter, from which it was emitting steam and sulphurous gas, and now and then showers of light pumice. The suffocating gases rendered it impossible to approach it except on the windward side. The lower grater, from which the great jet had been playing two days before, was somewhat larger, and a great gap was left open on the lower side, through which a torrent of lava had flowed

down the slope. We found a third crater, above the two we have mentioned, which was still smoking, and in fact we could trace a line of fresh lava and scoria cones two or three miles farther up the mountain. The larger cones were in the center of a still smoking stream, a mile wide, which must have flowed from a source considerably

higher up. It was a subject of regret to the party that they did not have a barometer to measure the elevation of the source, but, taking all things into account, we think it cannot be less than 8000 feet, and is probably nearer 10,000 feet above the sea. The elevation of the "heiau of Umi" is given by Wilkes at 5000 feet, and we think the source of the eruption is certainly 3000 or 4000

feet higher. We slept on the warm lava that night, and early next morning revisited the lower crater, and followed the central flow for half a mile, passing two or three small cones, till we reached the present outlet, to which the stream evidently has found its way from the crater by a subterranean channel. It was in appearance a pool of blood, a few rods in width, boiling up like a spring, and spouting up thick, clotted masses to the height of ten or twenty feet. One of our party approached near enough to run his pole into it. On the lower side it poured in a cataract of molten metal at a white heat, down a descent of about fifty feet, with a roar like that of heavy surf. A strong south wind was blowing, which enabled us, by holding our hats before our faces, to get within a few feet of the brink. The lava appeared almost as fluid as water, and ran with a velocity which the eye could scarcely follow. The solid fragments which now and then fell in disappeared almost instantly. For several miles the hery river was a continuous series of rapids and cataracts. At length we reluctantly returned to our camp, a distance of two or three miles across the fresh lava, which in several places was hot enough to burn our sandals.

After taking our breakfast, and starting our natives over the old "pahoehoe" along the south bank of the stream, we returned to the great cataract. The action had greatly increased during the last three hours; the pool had become a fountain, playing to the height of 30 feet, and the falling pieces were fast forming a crater around it, the rim of which was already 10 feet high, but open on the lower side to afford an outlet for the torrent. Two smaller jets were playing above it, which will probably unite with it to form one crater. The upper one threw up light pieces of pumice to the height of 60 feet, and was forming a very regular cone. It was fortunately a clear day on the mountain,

and a strong wind was blowing from the southwest, so that we travelled for three or four hours along the very brink of the stream, without inconvenience. It had worn for itself a deep, well-defined channel, so that there was no danger of any sudden change in its course. The canal in which it ran varied from 20 to 50 feet in width, and was 10 or 15 feet deep. But the stream was in reality much wider than this, for the banks on either side were undermined to a considerable distance. Often we met with openings in the crust, through which we could see the rushing torrent a few feet or even inches below our feet. To describe the scene is impossible. No epithets in

the English language are adequate to the task. For the first time we saw actual waves and actual spray of liquid lava. As its surges rolled back from the enclosing walls of rock, they curled over and broke like combers on the reef. Its forms, however, were bolder and more picturesque than those of running water, on account of its being a heavier and more tenacious fluid.

There was, besides, an endless variety in its forms. Now we passed a cascade, then a whirlpool, then a smooth, majestic river, then a series of rapids, tossing their waves like a stormy sea; now rolling into lurid caverns, the roofs of which were hung with red-hot stalactites, and then under arches which it had thrown over itself in sportive triumph. The safety with which it could be approached was matter of astonishment to us all. After following it six or eight miles, we halted for dinner on an island, about a quarter of a mile from

the largest fall, and then proceeded down the stream till 4 P. M. As the descent became more gradual, the torrent changed its color, first to rose-color, then to a dark, blood-red; its surface began to gather a grayish scum, and large drifting masses became frequent. It now began to separate into numerous branches, and it become more and more unsafe to follow the central stream, as changes were constantly taking place, and our retreat was liable to be cut off at any moment. We therefore kept nearer the edge of the flow, and at length encamped on an island in the woods. During that night the craters were very active, and the whole plain seemed to be on fire below and around us.

The party were called out by four o'clock the next

morning and went up-a short distance to observe a new stream which was pouring down through the woods to our camp. It was a shallow flow in a high state of fusion, and was forming smooth " pahoehoe." Its mode of advance through the woods, girdling and slowly consuming the trees, the surface constantly cooling over and breaking up by turns, was exactly the same as that observed at Hilo, and needs no description. Here we were able to take out as many specimens in a liquid state as we wished, to insert coins into them, and if we had carried moulds with us, we might have forced the liquid into almost any required shape. We spent the forenoon in following the stream to the plain, partly crossing it in some places to reach the scene of a new overflow. We had been particularly curious to see how clinkers are formed, and our curiosity was now gratified. The difference between "pahoehoe" or smooth lava, and "aa" or clinkers, seems to be due more to a difference in their mode of cooling than to any other cause. The streams which form the "pahoehoe" are comparatively shallow, in a state of complete fusion, and cool suddenly in a mass. The "aa" streams on the other hand, are deep, sometimes moving along in a mass 20 feet high, with solid walls; -they are less fluid, being full of solid points, or centers of cooling, as they might be called, and advance very slowly. That is, in cooling, the "aa" stream grains like sugar. At a distance it looks like an immense mass of half red-hot cinders and slag from a foundry, rolling along over and over itself, impelled by an irresistible power from behind and beneath. That power is the liquid stream, almost concealed by the pile of cinders, which has been formed from itself in cooling. We heard frequent explosions, caused by the lava penetrating caves and blowing them up. The principal stream of running lava which we saw on the plain, was three or four miles S. E. of the extremity of the Judd Road, and was moving W. by N. At this point we left the lava stream, and descended to Umi's temple by a short cut, through an open forest of "pahoehoe." We reached the heiau about three P. M., and arrived at Mr. Johnson's about eight o'clock the same evening. The other division of our party had already visited the flow by way of Gov. Adams' road and had returned. We sailed again from Keauhou the following Tuesday, and arrived in Honolulu Sunday morning. In future, parties would do well to keep to the usual route as far as the temple of Umi, and then strike directly for | Dead Sea. No. 43.

the source, through the belt of open woods by which we descended. The distance of the source from the heiau is twenty miles, by a very moderate calculation. Before closing I cannot forbear to express our obligations to Mr. Thomas H. Paris, for the able manner in which he led our party, and to which its success was chiefly owing. Nor must I fail to express our deep sense of the generosity and unbounded hospitality of our friends in South Kona, and of Captains Hazard, of the Manuel Ortez, and Molteno, of the Maria, who supplied us liberally with provis-

ions, and would accept of no return. W. D. ALEXANDER.

Democracy.

There is no democracy in nature. The lofty

mountain rises boldly from the lowly valley, and the tall cedar or aspiring pine towers above the humbler trees of the forest. The surface of the world is every where varied and diversified. The nucleus of every society is a family. The father is despotic. When families increase, they form a tribe. The patriarch of the little community maintains the same authority. His will is law, and all submit to it because it is parental. As these tribes become more numerous, the most powerful chieftain assumes, or is selected for, the supreme command, and takes the attributes of royalty and the title of sovereign, while the other magnates occupy the position of nobles. This is the oldest and most natural form of government. The combination of these separate communities gives strength to the nation, and the centralization of power in one person imparts weight and dignity to the throne. The first internal struggle is commonly between the monarch and his nobles, which is hastened or retarded by the personal qualities of the prince. In this contest an appeal is made by both to the people, on the one hand to repress the turbulence or insubordination of the lords, and on the other to restrain the despotism or resist the oppression of the king. To secure the support of the population, resort is had to the usual arts of popularity. They are informed that they have rights, of which each claims to be the champion, and are promised immunities and privileges which both engage to maintain and enlarge. If the monarch is weak in intellect or deficient in conduct, he is compelled to execute a magna-charta, and submit to have his authority limited; if he be successful he takes care to punish the refractory, and disable his opponents from entertaining similar projects of aggression. The people, from being so often familjarized with these disputes, and so constantly flattered and cajoled, finding that the real strength of the nation resides in them, begin at last to believe that there is great truth in all the praises bestowed upon them, and persuade themselves that they are competent to govern without the aid of kings or princes, dispense with both, and set up a republic. Instead of being content with a few masters, whom they could always conciliate or control, they submit themselves to that many-headed monster a majority, and become alternately tyrants or slaves. Democracy, therefore, is the last resort, because it is the least natural form of government, and has been generally found in old countries to terminate at the point from which it started, military despotism. The main attraction it has for mankind is the constant incense it offers to their vanity. It calls them "free and enlightened citizens," and " sovereign people." It denies the divine right of kings, but assures the multitude that vox popult is vox Dei. Although there is something repugnant in it to the feelings of a gentleman, there is a certain stage of civilization to which it is not ill adapted. It is sufficient for the wants and the means of a rural and a moral population, for it requires virtuous conduct for its basis; but it presents, in its practical operation, no charms for any one above the yeoman, for in proportion as the people are simple and rustic, so is refinement wanting That is generated only in more polished circles; for where all men are equal by law, by nature, and by compact, the highest must be reduced, and the lowest raised; and the level is inevitable mediocrity."-Halliburton's "The English in Ame-

The Divine Law. History, revelation, and tradition, unite to teach us that the unchastened will, and the perverted genius, seeking to snatch the forbidden fruit, have been man's first, greatest, unforgiven sin. While other crimes seem rather to excite the pity than to provoke the immediate wrath of heaven, and, by degrading the soaring spirit to the earth, serve to humble its pride, this appears to be a rebellion against Him, who is a jealous God, and who will avenge his cause. From the fall of the son of the morning star, who, in the excess of a presumptuous understanding, dared to wage war "against the throne and monarchy of God," down, through the deserted paths of paradise, to the terrible convulsions of the last century, when an impiety, second only to that of the archangel ruined, met with a punishment scarcely less horrible, we see, everywhere, this frightful lesson written in characters of ruin.

Yet mind is not like the "corporal rind" with which it is "immanacled," subjected to age, and decay, and decrepitude. Nor is it refluent in its essence, having a latent power within, or a controking principle without, which proclaims, thus far shalt thou go, and no farther. It is immortal in its energies and aspirings-ever advancing and to advance-soaring still higher and higher with untiring wing, and gaining new scope and vigor from every flight towards Him from whom it descended, and with whose image it is stamped. Limitless and free, its nature is progressive, its spring is upward; no barrier to check its lofty aspirations; no power to control its daring flight; no obstacle to stay its resistless progress, but its own wild and erring presumption, its own fiery and impetuous promptings, its own inherent and rebellious pride. As long as, with humble heart and chastened will, it seeks the end of its being in the ocean of truth, its stream can never flow backward.

Such is the law of all intelligence. " The rapt seraph that adores and burns," the chief of the hierarchy of Heaven, the moment he deems himself sufficient for his own support, by that one act of impious self-idolatry, falls, headlong, from his

Such is the awful and salutary lesson which we

glean from that book, which contains all that is

useful in time and hopeful in the future. As if to impress indelibly upon the soul of man the terrible consequences of a presumptuous intellect, a jealous Deity has enforced the lesson with special revelations. He has not only bestowed upon us the godlike capacity of reason to collect and compare the fruits of experience in the ages which have been gathered to the past, but he has suspended the arm of the cherubim that we might enter the forbidden paths of paradise to read, beneath the tree of knowledge, the price of disobedience. And he has unbarred the gates of heaven itself, that, in the fall of the angelic hosts, we might tremble at the instant and irremediable ruin which followed the single sin of thought. One truth we therefore know, that, unaccompanied with an upright heart and a chastened will, with the morality which springs from religion, the measure of man's intellect is the measure of his ruin. The pride of wealth inspires contempt, and the pride of place awakens resentment,-they are human follies, and are punished by human means; but the pride of intellect, wherein the gifted wars with the Giver, is a crime which the dread Creator has reserved for special retribution .- Lynch's